

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1885.

Prohibition in Georgia—A Lesson.

The city of Atlanta and some other places in Georgia are just now thoroughly stirred up on the prohibition question. Some noteworthy results have attended this excitement, and the outside public are learning a few of the peculiar features of the Georgia election laws. The Constitution says that the registration of closed Saturday night rehabilitated over 2,000 colored voters, who had allowed their taxes to lapse for several years, and were rapidly drifting into permanent disfranchisement; that their arrears have been paid up to date, it will cost only a dollar to vote annually, and candidates will always be found ready to advance this much. From which it is evident that the prohibition excitement has brought the negro into new relations with the white voters. We note, too, that at the public meetings negro preachers and negro speakers sit side by side upon the platform.

The northern Republicans will thus see proved to them how easy it would be to divide the southern voters on other questions if sectional prejudices were out of the way. Unwisely—nay, senselessly—the Republican leaders have for twenty years carried on no political campaign in which they did not rally under the bloody shirt as a battle-flag. What other result could be expected than that the whites of the South would all combine and all vote for Democratic candidates?

In Atlanta, a few nights ago, at a public meeting, when the platform was crowded with leading prohibitionists, including quite a number of preachers, both white and black, the Revs. GAINES and HAWTHORNE advanced to the front and announced that several of the young men would walk down the aisles, when the names of those desiring their taxes paid could be given to them, and the cash therefor would be forthcoming the following day. This announcement coming from such men was not only an undoubted guarantee that the taxes of all the voters, white and black, who would agree to vote the prohibition ticket would be paid by the prohibitionists, but was an implied promise from men whose word was as good as their bond that the negroes would be protected in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Now, we do not pretend to charge the whites of Georgia with having at any time suppressed the negro vote. But we must all admit that it is evident that negro voters owing five or ten years' accumulated taxes, all of which had to be paid before they could vote, were not likely to crowd the voting-places in the Empire State of the South. And again we call the attention of the northern people to the certainty that next week the white men who have paid the taxes of negro voters will be sure to see that the negroes' ballots are deposited and counted. There's the way to melt the solidity of the South. First, furl the bloody shirt. Let sectionalism be heard of no more. Then the southern white voters will divide on economic questions.

The Responsibility.

The Republican organs continue to discuss the question of dividing the South, and the Boston Herald (Independent Republican) continues to bring them up with a round turn, and place the responsibility for a solid South upon the shoulders of their party. In its issue of Saturday the Herald, while inclining to the opinion that when the South divides it will divide upon the tariff, has this to say:

"But it is the universal testimony of both Republicans and Democrats at the South of the intelligent and candid type that there can be no new line of division, no common ground of meeting, so long as that section has reason to fear a purpose on the part of the Republicans of the North to restore there the rule of ignorance and corruption."

It rests entirely with the people of the North when the South shall divide, and the Herald, in trying to make them realize that fact, is doing good work.

"A free ballot and a fair count" in the southern States was what SHERMAN and FORAKER asked the people of Ohio to provide for by their votes of two weeks ago. Last Thursday, notice of contest was served on the four senators and ten representatives who claim to have been chosen to the Ohio Legislature on the 3d instant in Hamilton county.

"The heathen are at your door," Mr. SHERMAN.

"W. H. S." writes from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette that instead of having six members of Congress, as they are entitled to, the Republicans will have but two certain, with a chance for a third.

Perhaps the Republicans of Indiana have been away from home trying to

secure a free ballot and a fair count in the South.

These cries of "Fraud!" coming from Ohio, Indiana, New York, or elsewhere in the North will take all the starch out of MAHONEY's charges of the same sort. It looks as if the Republican leaders everywhere had agreed beforehand to ascribe their defeats to fraud or bulldozing.

But if Indiana can send only two or three Republicans to Congress, how is Mr. SHERMAN to get his bill through?

United States Senator.

One of our Virginia exchanges says that it would be "a crime" if the Legislature should fail to elect its favorite candidate to be United States Senator. We are expecting some other good Democratic paper to charge the one first referred to with having committed "a crime."

Some of our contemporaries say that it is their duty to advocate the claims of the man of their choice for United States Senator. If it is their duty to use the reasons why TUCKER, DANIEL, BARBOUR, STAPLES, McKINNEY, or any other good Democrat, should be elected, it is equally their duty to give the reasons why TUCKER, DANIEL, BARBOUR, STAPLES, McKINNEY, or any other good Democrat, should not be elected. Is it the duty of any Democratic paper to engage in that sort of work? If so, it is the duty of the Dispatch. How would it suit those of our contemporaries who declare that candor cannot be improper and that every paper should speak out, to have both the State and the Dispatch to come out against their favorite?

Let us alone, good friends. It is much better that the members of the Legislature should come to the performance of this duty without having had their prejudices "set" by the alumn of unfriendly discussion.

Yankee Roads.

We would not like to write a line that could be tortured into an argument for allowing our Virginia roads to remain in their present condition. However, we have so often and so persistently advocated the making of good roads that we suppose no one will suspect us of a desire for had ones because we reproduce the following paragraph going to show that Vermont and Virginia—the South and Yankeland—are in the same condition so far as roads are concerned. People there are who vex the public ear here with statements about the good roads of the North. But it appears that the northern people are as blameworthy as we are in this matter. What we give below is from a Vermont letter in the New York Journal of Commerce. We quote:

"No road people with whom road-making and repairing is a matter of annual taxation take a personal interest, or have any personal pride in their roads. The worst mud-holes in their roads are frequently in front of good farmhouses. It would take the farmer a hole and make a good road by his front door. But that would be doing work which is the town's business to do, and he would get no pay for it. So he lets it alone. Each man's proportion of work is assessed. He has so many days' work to pay. The times of working on roads are fixed by the town officer. Carts, horses, plows, etc., are furnished on order and allowed for at fixed rates. You have seen the deliberate slowness with which day-laborers on railways or on contract work in city streets perform their labor. These men are lively and swift compared with the country farmer when working out his road-tax. The gravel-bed is perhaps a half mile down the road. Four or five men with shovels having loaded it sit down and smoke and chat a half hour till it returns empty. Down on the roadway four or five men wait the cart, smoking and chatting, dump and spread the dirt or gravel when it comes, taking three minutes for the job, and smoke and chat a half hour more. If they are made roads they would starve. It is not because they are lazy and indolent. These are men of might in their own affairs. But they are working out the road-tax, and who ever heard that a man ought to work in payment of a tax as he works for his self?"

There is "a good deal of human nature" in these Vermont idlers. We have heard Virginians say that in the new western States the most industrious persons were not Yankees, but southerners.

In Richmond the ordinances require each man to pave the sidewalk in front of his own property; and we are always told that in Jerusalem the streets were kept clean because each man swept before his own door. How would it do for the counties to make excellent—the very best of—roads in front of every land-owner's property on condition that land-owners should always afterwards keep those roads in like good order?

The London Times now favors "the annexation of Upper Burma and the monopolization of the Burman trade, and this is the sentiment of the English generally." Why not? The sentiment of the civilized world should be that England will fairly merit possession of Upper Burma and a monopolization of Burman trade if she shall crush out TIENSAW. It is a blot upon civilization that such a monster should be permitted to sit upon a throne.

The Board of Apportionment has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the erection of new school-houses this year, and it is to be hoped that the glory of our educational system will not long suffer for the want of school accommodations.—New York World.

That remark applies to Richmond, which is getting along very slowly in the matter of building the new school-houses that have been talked of so long. Six months hence a new City Council is to be elected. A word to the wise is sufficient.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"An Ohio man was fatally poisoned by eating rabbit-pie." Something has at last been found that will get rid of an Ohio man.

Our esteemed Russian contemporary the New York Herald continues to

espouse the cause of RIZA, and will RIZA, was hanged yesterday.

The Macgon Telegraph says: "There is a very great impression that Nemesis is right after Senator SHERMAN, and that she will in all probability overtake him." And wallop him well, we hope.

The Philadelphia Inquirer remarks: "President CLEVELAND may appoint what Federal officials he chooses for Philadelphia." Doubtless Mr. CLEVELAND is profoundly grateful to the Inquirer.

The question has arisen in Russia whether a dog can inherit property. Certainly a dog is hair apparent unless he happens to be a Chinese dog, and Chinese have no rights that the law is bound to respect.

THE TRUE REASONS.

Why the Servians are Making War on Bulgarians.

According to a correspondent at Belgrade the Servian Government takes its formal stand and bases its action upon the treaty of Berlin, but the quarrel between Servia and Bulgaria is morally considered, so far as regards Servia, as a feeling, means not an invasion of Bulgaria, but redress of those wrongs of San Stefano which the treaty of Berlin left unrepaired. Bulgaria, as shaped at Berlin, is not wholly Bulgarian. Ethnographically it is Bulgaria plus Eastern Servia.

A FAVORABLE MOMENT.

At heart the Serbs not only have no repugnance to the union of Northern and Southern Bulgaria, but desire its consummation, on condition of effecting their own union with Eastern Servia, and Sofia, and the reason why Servia insists at this moment on having Eastern Servia is that it is a favorable one, inasmuch as Bulgaria can better afford to lose the district in question, now that Roumelia gives such ample compensation. Roumelia being a far richer acquisition in every way than the two sandjaks.

DANGER OF DENATIONALIZATION.

The reason why the Serbs prefer obtaining Widin and Sofia to any corresponding extension south or west is that the danger of denationalization is much greater in Widin and Sofia than in Bosnia or Old Servia. Related elements unite easily; so that while there would be no risk of the Serbs of Old Servia being metamorphosed into Turks, or those of Bosnia into Germans, the Serbs of the two sandjaks would probably blend with their Slav brethren and become Bulgarians. In support of this view it is shown how the descendants of some two hundred thousand Austrian Serbs, who, in the reign of Maria Theresa, emigrated in a body to Russia, have all been completely Russianized, uniting with their brother Slavs, while those who have remained in Austria retain strong national sentiments and a good Servian dialect.

PRACTICALLY ONE PEOPLE.

The nation called Bulgarian is akin to the Serb. Practically one people, they were, in fact, one in heart and soul before Russia, to advance her own interests, sowed discord between the brothers at San Stefano. When Russia ceases to encourage the Bulgarian in the San Stefano course there will be a natural union between Bulgarian and Serb, based on ethnographic attraction; but while Russia works Bulgaria to prepare her own way to Constantinople, no Balkan confederation is possible, nor any other form of peaceful and progressive existence. Servia makes war on Bulgaria to protect against this unnatural course of things and to make something secure for the future.

A FRATRICIDAL WAR.

War between Servia and Bulgaria will be no more fratricidal than an Anglo-American war, or than that between the Prussian Hohenzollerns and German Hapsburgs. Peace and union will follow a Serbo-Bulgarian war, as it has followed in previous similar cases.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

What makes the Serbs most angry is that Servia has been exhausting her resources in making railways, which are useless because the Bulgars do not make them.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

The various available forces of Servia are as follows: Field army, 60,288 men, with 264 guns; reserve formations, 12,856 men, with 34 guns; reserve army or Landwehr, 52,270 men, with 120 guns; Landsturm, 45,000 men, or a total of 175,414 men, with 418 guns. The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, improved by Major Makovonich. This is of the calibre of 10.15 millimetres. The artillery is variously armed with muzzle-loaders and Krupp guns. The total cavalry force (included in the above recapitulation) numbers 4,000 men.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S TROOPS.

The Bulgarian field army consists of 24,000 infantry, 1,400 cavalry, two regiments and one company of artillery (2,340 men), a battalion of engineers (850 men), a detachment of train (2,000 men), and a force of gendarmes (1,500 men), or a total force of 32,220 men, with 104 guns. The infantry is armed with the Berdan rifle, and the batteries have Krupp guns and guns of the latest Russian pattern. The reserve force consists of 24,000 men. There are also twelve battalions of Landsturm of 600 men each, of 7,200 men, making a total force of 60,000 men. There is no want of arms, but there is scarcely a sufficient force of cavalry and artillery. The paucity of officers since many of the Russian officers returned home is also a serious matter.

THE ROUMELIAN CONTINGENT.

The Eastern Roumelian army comprises 18,224 men in the first levy, 19,189 in the second, 23,197 in the reserve, and 3,422 men in the active reserve, making a total of 64,030 men. The number of officers available is altogether out of proportion to the number of men. There is no scarcity of arms, as there are about 80,000 Kraka, 7,000 German, and 6,000 Martini-Henry rifles in the province. The artillery consists of four guns.

ARSENALS OF BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian arsenals at Rustchuk and Rasgrad contain a good supply of arms, uniforms, and equipments. The arsenal at Rustchuk is turning out 60,000 Berdan cartridges per day in addition to ammunition for artillery.

Mme. Modjeska's son Ralph has received a special dispensation from the Pope permitting him to marry his cousin. The ceremony will take place at the Clarendon Hotel in December. Mr. Modjeska will make his home in New York.

It is a general belief that there is no remedy for Consumption, and possibly in some cases the assertion may be correct. We know, however, of many cures made by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and will guarantee positive relief to the sufferer in every instance.

VIRGINIA METHODISTS.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—Colportage—Trial and Appeal—Denunciation—Randolph-Macon College and the Danville College.

(Reported for the Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, November 16, 1885. Conference met at 9:30, Bishop Keener in the chair.

Opening religious services were conducted by Rev. W. B. Kowse.

Rev. Mr. Kowse is one of the oldest members of the Conference, but his venerable form is erect, and in reading and prayer his voice reached every part of the house. Mr. Kowse possesses, perhaps more generally than any other old man of the Conference, the reverential affection of his brethren.

After the reading of the minutes of Saturday's session the Conference proceeded with the ordinary business.

Revs. G. H. Ray and J. W. Blincoe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Memorial be requested to consider the propriety of petitioning the General Conference to organize a general system of colportage for our work.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Memorial.

Rev. Paul Whitehead offered a resolution requesting a change in the law of trial. Also, a resolution requesting a change in the law of appeal. They were, by his request, referred to the Committee on Memorial.

Rev. W. D. Mower, formerly a member and minister of the United Brethren Church, now a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, requested that the Conference recognize his orders and permit him to exercise the functions of the ministry. His parchments were exhibited to the Conference, and his request granted by a unanimous vote.

Rev. G. H. Ray presented the name of R. E. Barrett, an elder in the Christian Church, as a candidate for admission into the Conference. He was called before the Chair and asked by the Bishop, "Do you subscribe to the doctrines and discipline of the Church?" To which he responded, "I do." He then retired from the room, and he was admitted.

Dr. Sled, chairman of the General Committee, reported the total contributions to date \$150,015.51. Forty-five thousand dollars of this sum was contributed by the Norfolk district.

The Bishop resumed the call under Minute Question 26—"Are all the preachers blameless in life and official administration?"

James M. Anderson, R. N. Sled, L. B. Betty, H. M. Hope, J. D. Blackwell, Leonidas Rosser, B. F. Lipscomb, C. C. Wertenbaker, R. O. Payne, Richard Ferguson, J. D. Hank, R. S. Russell, E. M. Wilson, J. E. McSparrin, T. N. McN. Simpson, J. W. Hill, H. D. Bacon, J. R. Merritt, R. M. Saunders, and William E. Jenkins were called, and their characters passed.

EDUCATION.

Mr. William Jones, of Norfolk, presented and read the report of the Committee on Education. The report was elaborate and able.

Pending the consideration of the report Professor W. W. Smith, of Randolph-Macon, was introduced, and read a paper on the subject of education. He made an able and impressive appeal in behalf of Christian education.

He mentioned that several of the professors of Randolph-Macon College had been offered much more lucrative positions elsewhere than they have at Randolph-Macon, but with a Jewish worthy of the descendants of the fathers of the Church they remain at their posts, determined to stay and do their work as long as the Church shall give them a support for themselves and families.

As agent of the college he was not ashamed. He rejoiced in the hearty reception he had received from the brethren at Lynchburg, Danville, and other places, and their liberal gifts towards the endowment of the Church. He believed that a full hundred thousand dollars will be secured for the college this year.

Professor W. F. Tillet, of Vanderbilt University, arose, saying that he yielded to his feelings of love and veneration for Randolph-Macon, and that he would in behalf of that noble institution.

From his experience and observation while a student there he was persuaded that there is no institution in the whole length and breadth of the land doing more for the religious, moral, and intellectual development of the people than Randolph-Macon College.

The Virginia Conference is largely what it is through the elevating influence of Randolph-Macon. More than ninety members of the Conference having been educated within her walls.

"I have recently been travelling," said he, "in a country where titles are worshipped. Everywhere I heard loud this and loud that. I felt that I had been across the deep blue sea to a land—a land I called my own—where every man can be a nobleman—where men looked more after their ascent than after their descent."

"Lord Leonard was once taunted by an opponent in debate, who said: 'My lord, I learn, was once a barber.' He retorted: 'It is fortunate for my lord that he was not a barber, for had he been a barber he would be a barber still.'"

"Archdeacon said, 'Give me a place to stand, and I'll move the world.' But I like the words of Goethe better: 'Make your own standing, and move the world.' Young man, make your own standing! Some suppose that Vanderbilt University is in some sense rival of Randolph-Macon College. This is a mistake. There is no conflict. The University supplements and enlarges the work of the College in providing higher and broader training."

"That learned disciple of Gamaliel, Paul, did more for the conversion of the world than all the fishermen of Galilee together."

But if education is to exorcise the gifts of the Holy Ghost, away with education! If God has no use for our education He has far less for our ignorance.

"The Holy Ghost has used the educated in all great reformations, and He can still use us."

As the speaker proceeded with his eloquent remarks, which no synopsis can give a clear idea of, the once extorted, in violation of precedent in the Conference, enthusiastic applause.

The report was adopted.

Rev. P. A. Peterson offered a resolution approving and endorsing the movement for the endowment of Randolph-Macon College, which was adopted.

J. W. C. Davis offered a resolution requesting that the charter of Randolph-Macon College be so amended that no debt may be contracted that shall act as a lien upon the real estate of the institution, and that the Board of Trustees be limited to seven members.

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of A. G. Brown the representatives of Danville College for Young

Ladies were granted the privilege of the floor and permitted to address the Conference.

Professor Blackwell, of that institution, was introduced, and gave to the Conference an interesting account of the organization and progress of that institution. During the remarks of Professor Blackwell the buzz of voices almost drowned the voice of the speaker. A voice, "Bishop, we can't hear." The Bishop repeated loudly and called out: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." The result was temporary quiet.

Pending the consideration of the preamble to the report on education Rev. Paul Whitehead objected in a vigorous speech to expressions in the preamble which objected to the "extreme liberality" of the State provisions for free education, and declared that the system of the State ignored the moral and spiritual part of man.

On last night the murderer, Noah Cherry, was taken to Prince George's County Jail and placed in jail. On Sunday morning Constable Ferrall and John Herrick visited Jennie Lindsay, the grandmother of Cherry. On her premises was found a lot of bloody clothing belonging to Cherry, and in the clothing several school-books and other things belonging to Alice Powell. The finding of these things, and the fact that the murderer had been in the jail, led to the belief that the murderer had been in the jail.

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